

LAP

TO LAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Diët.*

LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning. LAPIDEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the lapideous matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossilis, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapidescenties, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 22.

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescent*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or lapidification of substances more soft, is another degree of condensation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the lapidifick, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LAPIDIST. *n. f.* [*lapidarius*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the facetious fiores of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A stone.

LAPIS LAZULI.

The lapis lazuli, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, usually of the size of a man's fist, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: that of Asia and Africa is much superior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been used in medicine, but the present practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

LAPPER. *n. f.* [*from lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Consideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LAPPET. *n. f.* [*diminutive of lap*.] The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I saw

Hill, dale, and shady woods, and funny plains,

And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding lapse of time. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; small mistake.

These are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 13.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others lapses than their own. *Glanville's Scip.* c. 9.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest lapse in file or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or lapse of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

TO LAPSE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treasurer.*

2. To fall in any thing; to slip.

I have ever narrated my friends,

Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity

Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

To lapse in fulness

Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood

Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

3. To slip by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has

lapsed into the burlesque character, and departed from that

serious air essential to an epick poem. *Add. Spectator.*

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning;

no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it. *Watts*

3. To lose the proper time.

Myself stood out;

For which if I be lapsed in this place,

I shall pay dear. *Shakef. Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deferred by the appellant's lapsing

the term of law, so it may also be deferred by a lapse of the

term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months en-

suuing, it lapses to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew

His lapsed pow'rs, though forfeit, and intrall'd

By fin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Indeed the charge seems designed as an artifice of diver-

sion, a sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the naked-

ness of lapsed Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal,

and daily requisite to the lapsing state of human corrup-

tion. *Decay of Piety.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities

of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the ca-

nonics of Ancyra. *Stillinger's Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

LAR

Let no alien interpose

To lord with wit thy hungry Epim prof. *Dryden.*

He lords with flourish his long harangues. *Dryd.*

'Tis fine, sayst thou. The poets think this nothing, their

plays are so much larded with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LARDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room

where meat is kept or salted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the larder house, but

out of the school house. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in

a cool and wet larder it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in larder dark,

Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age,

Morose, perverse in humour, diffident

The more he fills abouts, the less content:

His larder and his kitchen too observes,

And now, left he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

LARDERER. [*larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. *n. f.* [*French*.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in

mountainous countries the men were commonly larger, and

yet the cattle of all sorts smaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron fell,

Great Theron, large of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a large boned

sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former large peopling was an effect of the countries

improverishing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is

large enough for them. *Gen. xxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and large.

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and large. *Ezek.*

Vernal fairs and showers

Diffuse their warmth, and largish influence. *Thomson's Autumn.*

4. Copious; diffuse.

Skippin gave a large testimony under his hand, that they

had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I might be very large upon the importance and advan-

tages of education, and say a great many things which have

been said before. *Felton on the Classics.*

5. At LARGE. Without restraint.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one

end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice

farther than in the air at large. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms

Reduce their shapes immense; and were at large,

Though without number still. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so

plentifully provided for, that they are left at large. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;

I've hitherto permitted it to rave

And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,

Left it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addif.*

6. At LARGE. Diffusely.

Discover more at large what cause that was,

For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated

at large. *Watts.*

LARGELY. *adv.* [*from large*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely.

Where the author treats more largely, it will explain the

shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:

How largely gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Those, who in warmer climates complain,

From Phœbus rays they suffer pain,

Must own, that pain is largely paid

By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly.

They fill of love, and love's disport

Took largely; of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*

LARGENESS. *n. f.* [*from large*.]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either

in largeness, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Nor must Bumastus, his old honours lose,

In length and largeness like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

2. Greatness; elevation.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeable-

ness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

3. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the largeness of

that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little

leis. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 27.

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